

# The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21. 1737.

No. 751.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.



SIR,

T is no wonder that a Paper, with so agreeable a Title as *Common Sense*, should have, at first Setting out, many Readers (especially as it is generally imagin'd that many of them are wrote by a Gentleman of Note and Rank, and allowed to have some Wit.) If I may judge of others by myself, that which attracted our Curiosity was the Title; expecting that those Actions and Conduct of the Administration, which he has taken such Liberty to ridicule and censure, would be set in a fair Light, and brought to the Test of *Common Sense*.

By *Common Sense* I apprehended he meant, *That Faculty by which we discern in common Life what is fit for our Use*; and by which, on observing the Actions of our Neighbours, we discover their Wisdom or Folly; the Honesty or Dishonesty of their Principles and Intentions; and censure or approve, have Commerce or no Commerce with them, as best suits our Affairs: That is, I did not doubt but this Author, who is so much concerned for the bad Situation of our Political Affairs, would, for our Benefit and Instruction, take a little Pains to strip these Actions and Measures he thus censures, of any alluring Dresses or Disguises they appear to us in; and place them before the Eyes of *Common Sense* in such a clear Light, that Mankind could not help discerning their Badness.

I imagined that a Man, without any Help of Metaphysics, or School-Logick, or who has not had the Opportunity of turning over many Volumes of Civil Law or Politicks, might, by the bare Use of *Common Sense*, determine upon them. An Example will best shew what I aim at: I shall, therefore, take a Case which is, at present, the Popular Subject and Concern; viz.

The Complaint justly made by our West India Merchants, of some of their Ships being search'd, and taken by Spanish Ships. I admit that they have prov'd the Facts, also that it is highly injurious to the British Nation in general, as well as to themselves in particular; therefore this will not be the Matter of Debate between us. The Question is, *Have our Ministers behaved in this Case as they ought to have done?* And since there are on the Negative Side of the Question, those whom some think considerable People, who have appealed to *Common Sense*; I am now going to join Issue with them, bring the Cause before Universal *Common Sense*, and see how That will determine it. That is, Let us examine it in the same Manner we account to ourselves and others for our own Conduct in our Families, and judge of the Conduct of our Neighbours.

The first Thing then which offers itself to us is, the King, as Father and Protector of all his Subjects as Children, and who regards the general Concern of his great Family, and doth not do for One or Two, that which would hurt the rest; or give these One or Two Satisfaction in one Circumstance, which would hurt even them, as well as the rest, in an Hundred other Circumstances. And what immediately offers itself to us in this View, is the Effects of the South Sea Company; who have many Hundred Thousand Pounds Value in New Spain, which the Spaniards can immediately lay hold on. Is it not worth our thinking on then, what would be the Lot of these Merchants, and of a vast Number of Trade-men engaged with them, and depending on them? And if our Ministers had not as careful an Eye to this, as well as to the others, they would soon be justly told, they wanted Circumspection. Besides, Might not too hasty a Vengeance bring on a general War with Spain, before we are sufficiently prepared for it? Would not our Turkey, and every other Branch of the Mediterranean Trade, be immediately under very great Difficulties, and a Stop put at once to the whole Spanish Trade, as well in Europe as in America? And might we not reasonably expect that a neighbouring Power would take the Advantage to serve the Spaniards with most of those Commodities

they now have from us, and thereby get such a considerable Part of this valuable Trade out of our Hands, as we could scarce ever recover? And if the French did this, it would not be more dishonest in them than in Common Trade. If a Shop-Keeper had a very good constant Customer, by whom he made great Profit every Year, and they should fall out, would it be called Dishonesty for a Neighbour of the same Business to endeavour to serve him? All these Things the vigilant Eyes of our Ministers must be constantly observing, and guarding against.

THAT ours have behaved as any other wise and prudent Ministers would do, or now do, is also as evident: For the Dutch and French are treated in the same Manner, by the Spaniards, as the English are. The French, indeed, have very few Ships in those Seas; but out of these few, the Spaniards have now and then taken one. The Dutch have, in Proportion to the Number of Ships they navigate there, been a great deal worse used than the English; for they have lost more than half as many as we, tho' we have Ten Ships to their One: Yet the States General have not made War with them, but endeavoured by the same Methods that our Court has taken, to bring the Court of Spain to make them Satisfaction in an Amicable Way. And it deserves our strict Attention, that as now no Satisfaction seems to be hoped for in this Way, the Two Nations being resolved to act jointly, and assist and support each other in what is further requisite, they can by this Means proceed in a more favourable Manner, and at less Expence, than Either singly; and be better prepared for whatever Assistance the Spaniards may have, or what may affect the General Peace of Europe. Which, by the Leave of our wise Authors of the *Craftsman* and *Common Sense*, is another Matter, and of the last Importance, for our Ministers to have Regard to.

It is not Twenty Years since our famous Sicilian Expedition, when our Fleet destroyed the whole Spanish Fleet, without any War declared. There were then several such Injuries and Injuries committed by the Spaniards as now, as well as other Attempts to break the Balance of Power, and General Peace of Europe, which occasioned that vigorous and severe Resentment and Revenge. But does not *Common Sense* tell us, these Things are not to be often repeated? We must be able to shew the whole World the Justice and absolute Necessity of an Affair of this Consequence, or we should soon have all the World our Enemies, in their own Defense: As any Civil Neighbourhood or Society would be to a Man, who because he was Tall and Strong, will be always striking and breaking the Peace, on every little Affair that offends him.

AND altho' this Sicilian Expedition may be reasonably excus'd, tho', perhaps, not justify'd; yet we may and ought to wait with the more Patience, since we so lately had this Military Satisfaction, and convinced the Spaniards of the Danger of provoking Britons too far. And as this is one Reason why we should proceed with the utmost Deliberation and Caution; so the Regard due to our South Sea Merchants Effects, is another. And I don't at all doubt, but this sufficiently embarrasses our Ministers; for some Way or other they must be taken Care of.

BUT I am so far from going to infer from hence, that it is improper for our Government to resent this Behaviour of the Spaniards, that I dare be bold to say, we shall find that ample Satisfaction must be had for those Ships taken in or near the Gulf of Florida, as also for any others, as unjustly plunder'd or taken: And when we are once forced to call them to Account, I am apt to think that their late Demand of Georgia, &c. will be one of the Articles; for we shall then settle the whole Account with them. And if they should depend on our being lately degenerated to such Weak, Indolent, and Phlegmatic People, as our Daily, Weekly, and Monthly Libellous News Papers say we are, (and which, perhaps, is one of the Causes of the Spaniards daring to do what they have) I say, they may at last be convinc'd that these Libellers have misled them. And this we shall find will be the Case, whenever Things are ripe, and we are properly prepared against all Probable Events; for then, and not till then, will it be consistent with Right Reason, that is with Universal *Common Sense*.

AND as we justly expect our Ministers should view the whole and every Part of the Affairs under their Cognizance and Care, so ought we also, before we pass Sentence on them; which if we do, we shall find there has hitherto been nothing done or omitted to be done, but what will stand this Test of *Common Sense*.

IT is evident, by the Method I have here taken, that I mean *Common Sense*, according to the plain and familiar Use of it, and usual Acception of the Words; and that it is a competent and proper Criterion to bring all disputable Cases to, which concern Mankind in general, is what I take for granted: And this the Author I refer to, nor any other, who is not afraid of *Common Sense* being against him, will not dispute with me, nor indeed that there is any other to bring any Argument to a Conclusion. For what is the Analytical Part of Logick, but taking the Subject to Pieces, examining the Whole and every Part, stripping it of its Disguises? and then *Common Sense* can't help seeing it: And what is the Synthetic Part, but forming and compounding Propositions, to set the Subject in a strong Light? This, indeed, So-phists make a bad Use of, by too often directing it to the Passions, instead of to *Common Sense*. What is a Dilemma; but the Argument brought to two or more such pointed Heads, that the Antagonist by his own manner of Reasoning, is obliged to take one, tho' his *Common Sense* acutely feels (and can't help seeing in spite of his Teeth) that it overthrows all his former Opposition? And what is an Absurdity, but the Subject at last brought to this universal *Common Sense*, in such a Light, that a thing said to be done, appears impossible to have been done; or things said to be proper, fit, and equal to other Things, or to certain Uses, are when investigated, determin'd passively and involuntarily by *Common Sense* unequal and unfit? And were it not to determine thus passively and involuntarily, there could be nothing more idle than to appeal, as we often do, to one another's *Common Sense*; nor indeed could there be any Argument at all, did we not all know that *Common Sense*, which is the Perception of Things, and of their relation to one another, is not subject to the Will; tho' it is indeed in every Man's Power and Will to act or speak consistently or inconsistently to his Senses and Perception.

BUT as a Proof of the Force and Use of this, and that I am not addressing myself to any one Man, or one Party or Body of Men, but to universal *Common Sense*. I here appeal to the Authors of the *Journal* so called, or to any of his Brethren of the *Craftsman*, for the Sentence of their *Common Sense* on this Subject.

IS it right to take care of the South Sea Company's Effects, as well as of the West India Merchants? Is it proper before any thing is done, which may put a Stop to the whole Spanish, as well as embarrass the Turkey and other Mediterranean Trades, most deliberately to consider the Consequence? Is it right, before we take a military Satisfaction, that we should be able to justify it to the whole World, and shew the indispensable Necessity of it? Ought we not to be guarded against any Assistance the Spaniards may have? and ought not that to be first diligently sifted out and enquired after? Is it right to be prepar'd and fortify'd against all Events, by Alliances, and acting in concert with another powerful Nation in the same Circumstances? Have the States of Holland acted otherwise than our Government has done? Or considering the Whole and every Part of the Case, have our Ministers acted as other wise and prudent People have acted or ought to act?

THIS is what I call bringing a Matter to the Test of *Common Sense*; and tho' I shall not say these Gentlemen of the Paper so called, want *Common Sense*, yet I must say, that I never saw them in that Paper, bring any thing so to the Trial of it; but on the contrary, things dress'd up, to common Passions, common Weaknesses, and Vulgar Sense.

Yesterday arrived the Mails due from Holland and France.

THE Letters of the 2d Inst. O. S. from Vienna, mention a Report that General Philippi has detached a Body of Turks in Hungary, consisting of above 2000 Men, who fell on his Rear Guard, but were for most part kill'd or taken Prisoners.

Count

Count Seckendorf, who has his Secretary to assist him, is preparing his Answer to the 20 Articles exhibited against him by the Aulic Council. 'Tis said the Emperor will appoint a Protestant Velt Marshal to be added to the Commissioners that are to inquire into his Conduct. Mean time 'tis given out, that the Count complains of the Non-performance of the Promises made to him at the Beginning of the Campaign, of the Slackness of executing his Orders in the Field; and he blames the Commissioners of Artillery and Provisions, for not sending them in due Time to the Places where they were wanted. They talk also of some Articles that he has produced in his Defence, wherein the Misfortune of a very important Enterprize is charged on a certain General, who has thereupon given in a solid Answer to the Court's Satisfaction. Mean time the Count has now two Officers in his Chamber to watch him, whereas before he had but one; and as if they were afraid he would do himself a Mischiefe, they don't allow him any sort of Knife, but serve him with his Victuals ready cut, and his Pens ready made. General Schmettau is involved in the same Accusation with the Count; but he is so ill at Buda, that he keeps his Bed.

General Doxat is sent for to Vienna, to answer for his precipitent Surrender of Nissa, contrary to express Order, and at a Time too, when the Turks had no Artillery in their Camp to attack it.

Those from Poland, confirm the Resolution of the Turks to besiege Oczakow before the Winter, and they add, that the Count de Bonneval is to have the Command of the Army, which is actually on the March from Bender for that Purpose; and that the Grand Seignior has acquainted his Generals, that if the Expedition miscarries, their Heads shall pay for it.

Mean time the Pay of the Janissaries is increased to 7 Aspers a Day, which is double what they had before, and the Maffi has given them a Dispensation to drink Wine; but after all, the cold Weather and the deep Snows that have fallen in those Parts, must render it very difficult, if not impossible, for them to keep the Field any longer this Winter.

Letters from Petersburg of the 23d ult. O. S. say, that the new Sophy of Persia is besieging Candahar, and that the Inhabitants make an obstinate Defence.

The Prince of Orange arrived last Tuesday Se'night at Antwerp from Breda, and putting up at the Inn call'd the *Grand Labecour*, the Marquis de Ruby the Governor, sent immediately to compliment that Prince upon his Arrival, and posted a Corporal and two Soldiers at the Gate of the Inn for his Guard: And next Morning the English Commissioners waited on his Highness, by whom they were most graciously received and entertained at Dinner. The same Day the said Prince set out for Brussels, with a Design to proceed to his Lordship of Grimberguen, two Leagues from thence, which he has never yet seen.

There's Advice by way of Cadiz from the Havanna, that above 80,000 Indians have dy'd in Mexico, besides Spaniards, of a Distemper that began with a Vomiting.

#### HOME PORTS.

*Deal*, Nov. 18. Wind N. W. The outward bound in my former are under sail. Came down and is sailed, the Gilbert, Pringle, for Cadiz and Antigua; the Marlborough, Evans, for Guiney; the Harrington, How; the Elizabeth, French, for St. Christopher's; the Italian Merchant, Perryman, for Lisbon; the London Merchant, Hill, for ----; the Hester for ----; the Mermaid from Yarmouth for Leghorn. Arrived the Black River, J. Aries; the Kent, Tickner, from Jamaica; the Brothers, Hall; the Brackston, Reynolds, from Virginia; the ----, Smith, from Oporto; the John's Goodwill, Tibb, from Cadiz.

*Deal*, Nov. 19. Wind S. W. All the outward bound Ships sailed from the Downs Yesterday, and are putting back this Forenoon. Yesterday in the Afternoon came to the Downs and sail'd, the William, Boulton, from Leestoff for Leghorn; the Union, Gibson, from Yarmouth for ditto. Arrived the Hannah, Hopson, from Maryland; the Hester, Ratsey, from New England.

*Gracefield*, Nov. 18. Passed by the Loyal Jane, Coults, from Oporto; the Medina, Meader, from Galipoly.

#### LO N D O N.

The Pve Snow, Eadlem, and the Priscilla, London, both from Virginia for Bristol, were lately lost in the Bristol Channel.

On Saturday Se'night some Butchers Boys in Newgate Market, having diverted themselves with

tossing some Dogs in a Blanket, agreed to toss the first Boy that came by: Accordingly they got hold of the Son of Mr. Hopkins, a Distiller, a Youth about 7 Years of Age, and tossed him so much that they turned his Brain; and on Friday last he died, raving mad.

On Friday last died after a tedious Indisposition, at his Lodgings at Islington, Capt. Richard Harle, an eminent Italian Merchant.

On Saturday last a Person was carried from Newgate to the Admiralty Office, Doctors Commons, to be examined in relation to some Acts of Piracy committed on the High Seas, and remanded back till the next Sessions, which begins the 29th Instant.

On Saturday last the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge Lottery; viz. 33235, 11488, 5001. each; 46229, 37992, 30764, 11953, 1001. each; 49488, 51541, 45950, 37290, 11473, 958, 501. each.

There are 1244 Prizes drawn.

On Saturday last a Man dressed like a Country Farmer, was detected in Picking a Gentleman's Pocket in Stationers Hall, of 8 Guineas, during the Time of Drawing the Lottery; and being carried before Sir William Billers, was by him committed to Newgate.

On Saturday Morning last a Woman was found murdered in St. George's Fields, near the Dog and Duck. Her Throat was cut from Ear to Ear, and her Fingers almost cut off. 'Tis said she was a Woman that sold Tea, and Spittlefields Handkerchiefs, &c. The Coroner's Inquest sat on her Yesterday, and brought in their Verdict Wilful Murder, against Persons unknown.

We hear that No. 21895, that was drawn on Wednesday last a Prize, in the Lottery, of 1000l. belongs to Mr. John Miller, jun. an eminent Dealer in Straw Hats, at Dunstable, in Bedfordshire.

Lieutenant Moor is appointed Captain of a Company in the Regiment of Foot commanded by Brigadier General Anstruther, in the Island of Minorca.

Sergeant Whirlock is made Quarter Master to the First Regiment of Foot Guards, in the room of Mr. Dalton, who has resigned.

Yesterday Mr. Edwards, Treasurer to the New River Company, lay dangerously ill, at his House in Grosvenor's street.

Yesterday Morning died at his House in Delahay-street, Westminster, John Bolter, Esq; a Gentleman of 4000l. per Annum in the County of York.

Last Night about 11 o'Clock, Her Majesty departed this Life, in the 56th Year of her Age.

The Numbers in Mr. Jernegan's Sale entitled to Claims, as specify'd in his Catalogue, and drawn the 19th of November 1737, are as follow, viz.

Order as drawn.	Numbers claiming.
9100	6131
9275	69088
9450	42722
9625	63078
9800	22565
9975	12272
10150	65973
10325	52176
10500	58921
10675	19566
10850	25166
11025	38013

#### B A N K R U P T S.

John Dickenson, of Piccadilly, in the County of Middlesex, Linnendraper.

Thomas Thorogood, of Bedford street in Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, Laceman.

John Beete, late of Whitehall, in the County of Middlesex, Vintner.

Anthony Kibblewhite, late of the City of Bristol, Merchant.

Robert Hammond, of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent, Lime-Merchant and Chapman.

High Water this Day 3 Morning | Evening  
at London Bridge. 5 10 24 | 10 52

Bank Stock 141 1-4th to 1-half. India 175. South Sea 100 1-half, 5-8ths. Old Annuity 110 1-half, 5-8ths. New ditto 110 1-half. Three per Cent 106 1-4th. 7 per Cent. Loan 111 1-half. 5 per Cent. ditto 101 1-4th. Royal Assurance 110 1-4th. London Assurance 143 4-8ths to 7-8ths. African 14. India Bonds 71. Prem. South Sea ditto 31. 18 s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallys 1 to 4 Prem. English Copper 21. 15 s.

Welch ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 121 1-half Lottery Tickets 10 l. 14 s. Stamp ditto 4 l. 15 s.

Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich  
November 21, 1737.

THE Directors of His Majesty's Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, do hereby give Notice, That such Persons as are willing to serve the said Hospital with *Bodies* Meat for One Year, may give in their Proposals sealed up, to the Directors, at Salters Hall, on Wednesday the 7th of December next, at 11 in the forenoon: And in the mean Time, by applying to the Steward of the said Hospital, they may be informed of the Nature of the Service they are to serve, and all other Particulars relating thereto.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. John Hayward, late of Holbourn Bridge, London, Distiller, deceased, are required (by Mrs. Anne Hayward, his Widow and Administratrix) to pay their respective Debts to Mr. Keene, Attorney in Bennet-street, St. James's (where he hath Impowered to receive the same) before the first Day of January next, or they will be prosecuted for the same. And all Persons who have any Claim or Demand on the said Mr. Hayward's Estate, are desired to bring in an Account thereof to the said Mr. Keene, in order to receive Satisfaction for the same.

This Day is Publish'd,  
The Fourth Edition, in Octavo, of

A Practical Treatise upon Christian Perfection.

By W. L. A. W. A. M.  
Printed for W. Innys and R. Manby, at the West End of St. Paul's.

Where may be had the following, by the same Author,  
The above Practical Treatise, in 12mo.

A serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life; adapted to the State and Condition of all Orders of Christians. The Third Edition, 8vo. The same in 12mo.

The Absolute Unlawfulness of the Stage Entertainment, demonstrated. The Second Edition, 8vo.

Remarks upon a late Book, entitled *The Fable of the Bear, or Private Vicer Publick Benefits*. To which is added a Postscript, containing an Observation or two upon Mr. Boyle. The Third Edition, 8vo.

Three Letters to the Bishop of Bangor. The Eighth Edition, 8vo.

A Demonstration of the gross and fundamental Errors of a late Book, call'd *A Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper*, &c. wherein also the Nature and Extent of the Redemption of all Mankind by JESUS CHRIST is stated and explain'd, and the Pretences of the Deists for a Religion of Natural Reason instead of it, are examin'd to the Bottom. The whole humbly, earnestly, and affectionately address'd to all Orders of Men, and more especially to all the young Clergy.

#### Dr. NEWMAN'S

#### Famous Anti-Venereal PILL.



WHICH, to the Surprise of all that take it, cures all Degrees of the Venereal Disease; it speedily removes Pains in the Head, Arms, or Legs, takes away the Running, Corder, Heat of Urine, Soreness and Inflammation of the Parts, or any old Gleet, tho' of many Years standing; it perfectly cures, without Hindrance of Business, or Confinement one Hour; nay, if you have Nodes, tumified Testicula, Poetry Waits, Bubo's, Shanks, Phymatos, Paraphymatos, Ulcers in the Mouth, Nose, Throat, or Palate; or, if you are broke out in Seabs and Blotches from Head to Foot, in a short Time you will be well, two or three being sufficient when the Distemper is gentle, or fresh contracted; but if it has been long on the Patient, or in the Blood, a few more is required for a Cure; there is but one in a Dose, no bigger than a small Pea, having neither Taste or Smell, and are sold at so easy a Price, as only Two Shillings each. They are likewise put up in Boxes of a Guinea, and half a Guinea Price, being sufficient in the worst of Cases.

Where may be had, ready to be delivered to any Messenger,

The only Medicine in the World for all Seminal Weaknesses, from Falls, Blows, Wrenches, Strains, hard Labour, Miscarriages, Fluor Albus in Women, the Remains of Mercury unskillfully prepared, foul Settling in the Urine, old Gleet, Relicks of the Venereal Disease, or Damage by Self-Pollution, a Dripping of Matter, Pain in the Back, or often Occasion to make Water, Weakness of the Vessels after any former Cure, at Five Shillings the Phial. It ought to be taken after every Cure, to strengthen the Body after the Physick.

Note, these Drops and Pills will be readily sent by the Post to any Part of England, if you send your Money, in a Letter or by the Stage Coaches.

I likewise have a Chymical Water that cures the Itch, and all Itchy Breaking-out.

I have an Electuary which cures Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Confluent, restores lost Appetites, purifies the Blood. It is an infallible Remedy for the Gravel and Stone, at 1 s. 2 s. 6 d. 5 s. and 10 s. 6 d. the Gallipot with Directions.

Attendance is given every Day by the Author, a graduate Physician, who liveth at the Blue Ball in Hand-court, almost over-against Great Turnstile, Holborn. Advice GRATIS